STEPHEN KENNARD & CO.,

Les Chand Froid decomis aux troffe fautotine de Pigeon a la Gelee sailed d'Homand a la Baynasia Pouage a la Beliie Potage a la Toutue

n Fatou ante de Filet de Poulet au Suprem atue Chaud de Callle aux Gratin illet de Caneton aux gus d'Orange Sause Perigues

Collector's Office,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and to all who are is stream for previous years; that at the expiration of sixty days from this date, or as show thereafter as the advertisement can be prepared il property on which the taxes may remain unpaid will be adver-

property on which the taxes may enjoins.

et and sold for the taxes, as the law enjoins.

Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on
those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on
the devertisement and sale are requested to pay in season.

JAMES F. HALIDAY,
Collection

WINTER ARRANGEMENT AT

THE subscriber, in order to accommodate the public, gives notice that he will furnish means to weekly near use the rate of \$7 per week.

Bills of fare will be furnished every day for the accommodation of the second of ch guests, and every facility will be given to guests to breakfas to and sup at such hours as will suit the convenience of every pa

of the establishment. Breakfast from 8 till 12 o'clock. Daner from 2 till 6 o'clock.

month days to c. GAUTIER, 1944 Dec 2-Staw2w and voltage over 252 Pennsylvania avenue. OST LAND WARRANTS .- 160-acre land wa

ranta, asseted to Hannah Wax, No. 67,853, datest February II, and Margaret L. A. Cumming, No. 37,764, dated August 14th have been less, mislaid, or stolen. All persons are bereby no to to purchase shem, as I have flied a cavest in the Land Office yout the less of a gagent, me made in application for duple M. SNYDER,
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"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 208.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

COME and see the assortment of boots, shoes, and

Congress water-proof guiters for \$1 75, o double-soled boots at \$1, beeled 75 cent-Morpoco double saied boots at \$1, beeled 75 cents.

Trunks, values, and carpet bags at cost.

Call and see for yourselves.

Ladies show and mea's water-proof shoes.

Glistenous and French-worked slippers.

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Servants' aboes and boots of all descriptions.

At the Iron Hall Boot and Shoe Store, between 9th and 10th stree.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE. THE voters of the several wards will please tal notice that the sasessors will attend at the places designated be for from 10 o'clock, s. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m., every day, vace Sundays and Christman day, from the 15th to the 51st of this montaclustive, for the purpose of revising and correcting the poll-late:

First Ward.—Ramuel Redfern's, corner of Punpaylwania avenue as Sinchannia barnet. Species and the street.

Second Ward. John T. Stewart's, corner of Twelfith and H streets.

Third Ward. J. M. Downing's J. stewart Streets.

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WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON TUES—
day evening, the 18th instant, the Second Annual Exhibition
of the Washington Art Association at Mr. forcessan is Building, H street.
Admission twenty-five confa; second fickets one deliar. To be half at the principal bookstores and hotels, and at the door of the gallery.
Previous to the upcoing of the exhibition an introductory address hefere the association will be delivered in the lower hall, by the Hon.
J. R. Tyson, of Pennsylvania, to commence at 7½, p. m. Admission

ANTED, by a man and his wife, having no children, a situation—the man a practical gardener and farmer, his wife a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and a good dairy woman-both understanding their business perfectly, and can come well recommended. Please address Gardener, Georgetown post office.

20 kegs choice butter 25 boxes cheese 60 boxes raisine 5 barrels cranberries b dogen jars prunes 200 pounds waterus 200 do currants 200 boxen raisins b dozen Manilla mate

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION will be held

aldered.

Af 12-4, p. m., a discussion of the report on statistics, continued.

Af 7-4, p. m., a lecture by Hos. H. Barnard, of Connecticut. Subject. Reformatory education and schools.

Salurday, at 0, a. m., a discussion.

Af 11, a. m. on address by George B. Emerson, esq., of Boston.

Professor Blacks, Henry, and other distinguished friends of education, will be present during the sitting of the convention, and will participate in the deliberations.

School committees and all friends of aducation are invited to attend Press entertainment will be provided for delegates, and especially for ladius from abroad, who attend the convention.

By order of the Colum. Ica. Acc.

O. C. WREGHT, President.

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PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—New and second-hand pianos, from the authories of Steinway & Sons, New York, Wm. Kenbe & Co., Baldinore, and of my son's factory, Philadelphia, always on hand at moderate forms.

PCGH. Mr. President and senators, in the utter

ments. I shall speak of him as he was known to us, and to those whom he honored with his acquaintance.

When the Senate assembled one week ago, pursuant to the requirements of the constitution, three varant places were found in our midst. The experienced and venerable senator [Mr. Rusz] whom we selected to fill the chair at the last hour of the preceding session, and whose manly accents pronounced our separation: the modest, amiable, and accomplished sonator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Bezz.] with whom several of us had just concluded the first stage of our altotted service here—the virtues of these many as their virtues were, will be celebrated by other and more eloquent voices than nine. But the third place—oh, sir, that hardly seems vacant. He has not come as yet to our session; but so vivid are his countenance and his image in our recollection—so familiar the

often, too often, distracts our counsels, which causes u to forget the kind words of another time, the constan and indispensable acts of courtesy torbearance and per sonal regard, even the tried friendships and the experi

been his associates, to have learned the beauty of his character and his disposition—such an advantage does not happen to all, nor oftentimes to any man. It is for us to make the most of this; and, by this, to improve more lofty purpose the actions, the characteristic more lofty purpose the actions, the characteristic more hopes of a lifetime. We shall thus derive from the inspiration of our departed associate that lesson he would most have desired to teach; and thus, like him, finish our days on earth with the glory of a complete example

our days on earth with the glory of a complete example to our children and our countrymen.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, four years ago this day, immediately after taking the official oath and my seat on this floor, I was approached by a man whose silvery locks contrasted strangely with his youthful gait and manner, who, introducing him self, saluted me with cordiality and kindness as proposessing as it was generous. That man was ANDREW PLOKENS BULLER, then a senator

I knew him only by reputation. I shall endeavor to sketch a few salient points of his character, as they appeared to me in this chamber and in private circles.

Judge Bernas was gifted with a rare genus. He expeared to me in this chamber and in private circles.

Judge Bernan was gifted with a rare genus. He exhibited, in debate, the independence and freedom, the originality and eccentricity, of a mind not fettered by rules, or addicted to following straight or beaten paths, but indulging in modes of thought and expression both peculiar and extraordinary. He seemed to labor less in conceiving than in expressing his deas. His thoughts outran his words, causing him sometimes to halt and stammer in his articulation, notwithstanding his copiousness of imagery and vivacity of diction. His occasional and extemporaneous efforts were more felicitous and pleasing than those which were carefully prepared—if, indeed, he are made careful preparation.

His style of oratory was rarely logical or argumentative, but often brilliand and eloquent. Ithough his mind was disciplined by a collegiate education and the severe studies of the legal profession—which he is reputed to have adorned both as a lawyer and a judge—yet I do not think he excelled in parliamentary dialectics. He was not a methodical thinker or syllogistic reasoner. He did not develop his conclusions by systematic gradations of analysis or synthesis. He did not elaborate them by regular concatenations of facts or of arguments. He did

but indulging in modes of thought and expression both peculiar and extraordinary. He seemed to labor iess in conceiving than in expressing his ideas. His thoughts outran his words, causing him sometimes to halt and stammer in his articulation, notwithstanding his copiousnad and extemporaneous efforts were more felicitous and pleasing than those which were carefully prepared—if, indeed, he are made careful preparation.

His style of oratory was rarely logical or argumentative, but often brilliant and eloquent. Although his mind was disciplined by a collegiate education and the severe studies of the legal profession—which he is reputed to have adorned both as a lawyer and a judge—yet I do not think he excelled in parliamentary dialectics. He was not a methodical thinker or syllogistic reasoner. He did not develop his conclusions by systematic gradations of analysis or synthesis. He did not elaborate them by regular concatenations of facts or of arguments. He did not persuade or convince the judgment by the qualities that not only secure the esteem and the admiration always due to genius and learning and talent of a high order, but these other qualities that win the love and the attention and captivated the judgment by sudden satites of xift, by humorous raillery, by striking metaphors, by apposite aphorisms, by boid defunctions, and by soul-stirring eloquence. "He spoke what he thought, and as he thought it," in a rambling manner; now pausing in parenthesis, now abruptly rising from the level of narration to the higher flights of oratory, and learning and then hastily returning to his subject.

In the social circle he shone to great advantage. Wit man and this wish, having no only to the third to except our process of around the solution of a work-board interface only updated as a construction of the constructi

F C REICHENBACH | peace | peac

thesis the cool wisdom of age, with the fresh and servid feelings of youth, so singularly typified in his hoary head and impassioned manner—like Heels, crowned with snow, while undying fires burn within its bosom.

"When I was a boy was the portry of his life. He loved to repeat the reminiscences of the more and liquid dew of life, especially of the period of our last was with Great Brittin, of which though too young to participate he had a lively recollection, particularly of the scenes in South Carolina, and of the valorous and patriotic deeds of her sons and daughters. He spoke of them with a just pride of simily and of State, dwelling with enthusiastic administion upon what he termed "the hardy virtues of our succestors."

He often rehearsed with tearful eyes and mournful words the admonitions of his noble and gentle mother, who had impressed his mind with religious truths which neither time nor secular pursuits had effected. He had gathered up and trassured the golden sentiments of that plons woman with a sort of idelatry like that with which certain religionists, regard their holy relies. Indeed, he represents he her as something more than unortal—as "the connecting link between woman and angel."

His manhood was marked by many and unusual domestic afflictions—in the loss of all his near lineal and sollateral relations save an only daughter—which cast a shadow on his pathway, and tinged with sadness the usual current of his reflections. In familiar conversations he often alluded to these bereavements with the touching tenderness of an elegiac poet, or with the impressive seriousness of a philosopher who had experienced the sad vicissitudes of human life and the utter emptiness of human enjoyments. The struggle between the native buoyancy and supervenient heaviness of his heart was like that between the sunshine and the cloud. His mind seemed perpetually oscillating between joy and sadness—from "grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Judge Butura was a man of "high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy,"

his successors, to say that this vacant chair can never be filled. No learning, howeverextensive; no talents, however superior; no genius, however great; no social virtues, however amable, will ever be found in combination so strange and striking, so felicitous and fascinating as in our late beloved and gifted friend—rare Judge Bur Mr. CAMERON. I cannot permit the present melan-choly occasion to pass without adding my earnest tribute to the memory of the deceased, and attempting to express the profound sorrow I feel, in common with all who knew

him, at the providential dispensation by which he has been removed from our midst, never to return.

removed from our midst, never to return.

During my former senatorial term, circumstances brought me into intimate relations with Judge Butler, which continued down to the close of his earthly career. I admired him for the high qualities of his mind, and loved him for the simple, child-like purity of his heart.

His fearless sincerity, his noble bearing, his purity of character, his surpassing cloquence, and his exalted patriotism, were the theme of admiring friends; while his rich store of humor, his fine imparimation, and his wide

the social circle.

His mind was lifted far above the level of sectional prejudice or local sentiment. Deeply imbued with the spirit of law and justice, his Impartial judgment was awayed only by the dictates of honor and duty.

Whilst his great mental powers were inturally devoted to his own native State, he loved the whole Union, and

nations of the world. He has left us in the strength of his manhood, and in

Is it not better to die willingly
Than linger till the glass be all outrun?"

Eulogies in the House of Representatives.

press my cordial concurrence in the resolutions which have been reported from your table. They announce to us the sad intelligence of the decease of the venerable and distinguished senator from South Carolina, whom to know

was to admire—whom to hear was to learn wisdom.

It is no part of my purpose to refer to those minute characteristics of the deceased, or those aniable and affectionate traits in domestic life which give such completeness to human character. I speak only of what I know. My acquaintance with the deceased senator commenced some eight years ago, when upon entering this body I found him in the other branch of the legislature, associated with his pre-eminently distinguished colleague. Mr. Calhoun. The mournful obsequies attending the death of that illustrious man are still deeply impressed upon my recollection, and hardly less so the fact that in the short space of two months the successor of Mr. Calhoun, the lamested Elmore, followed him to the world of spirits. And

bers of her sons in this House. Fortunate, indeed, though bereaved, are that people who have such wealth of eminent citizens to less!

In the death of Judge Bertsa, not his constituents afone, but the whole country has sustained a heavy loss. He was, in the best and fullest sense of the word, a patriot. No man possessed of so many generous and noble qualities could be other than a patriot. To a nice and intuitive sense of justice he added upon all occasions a matured judgment, formed upon careful examination and reflection. Unaffected and unostentatious as he entirely was, he possessed an originating mind, cultivated and adorned by the most extensive reading and classical study. His amiability of temper and large conversational powers made him a most agreeable companion and favorite in every circle in which he moved. To the artless simplicity of a child was joined in him a firmness of purpose far above the reach of flattery or intimidation. His motives were always right, his actions magnanimous, and his heart beat full with manly emotions and sensibilities. He attained great influence, not by lengthy and elaborate speches, but by addressing himself with clearness, force, and carnessness directly to the point. He never sought advantages by indirection, but relied upon the justness of his opinions and the face of legitimate argument for success. In all the qualities and qualifications which constitute a pure and able statesman, and an honorable and virtuous citizen, the deceased senator might be safely taken as a model; and with such a model, how few, how very few, will equal—how many, how very many, will fall below it.

and renown of our extended and happy country, those great lights, who have watched over, guided, and advanced these developments through the dark and trying hours of our political night, disappear like the twinkling jewels from God's firmament before the coming bright-

"Oh! 'tis sad, in that moment of glory and song, To see, while the hill-tops are waiting the sun, The glittering band that kept watch all night long. O'er lave and o'er slumber go out one by one.

O'er leve and o'er slumber go out one by one.

Thus, obliviou, from misist of whose shadow we came. Steals o'er us again when life's twilight is gone.

And the crowd of bright names, in the heaven of fame. Grow pale and are quenched as the years basen on.

But, sir, while we thus bear tribute to the virtues of the illustrious dead, we are admonished, by these constantly recurring events, that we too are mortal. But a few months or years at most, and we shall leave these stirring scenes of life, to be seen no more on earth for ever. How vain, how foolish, then, are all our strifes and struggles here if prompted by love of power, or low, personal ambition! Let us learn wisdom from the contemplation of these things, and, following the example of him whose death we now deplore, look only to the welfare of our common country and our race. Let us be true to ourselves, and we cannot be unjust to any man. Let us seek only for that honorable and houest fame which results from a faithful discharge of all our duties. Let us seek only for that honorable and honest fame which results from a faithful discharge of all our duties, both public and private. We shall thus leave a record and a character of which our children will never be

ed, and of which our country may well be proud "So live that when thy summons comes to join
The fanumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where such shall sake
His chamber in the aftent halls of death.
Thou go not, like the quarry slave a tailett,
Scourged to his dangeon, but, sustained and sootled

By an unfaitering trust, approach thy grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his conch-About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. Mr. GOODE, Mr. Speaker, in coming forward to mingle in these solemn ceremonics—these funeral rites— it is not my purpose to sketch the history of the distin-guished man whose virtues we comparante, whose death we mourn. I shall not direct attention even to the prominent in idents in his useful life—this has been done by one from whom it appropriately came. I shall not attempt to pronounce his cology; that cology is indefibly inscribed on the heart of every man who knew him. I come to perform the last sad, solemn offices of friendship; I come to express my sorrow for the dead, my admiration of his virtues, my affection for his person while yet he lived—my reverence for his memory now that he

hat here good—is the hope, the day-star of promise, that hereafter the dust of these bodies, like the askes of the that same fabled phonix, is to be quickened into newness of life in a future existence, where to each shall be measured out according to the deeds done here in the body; where there shall be no more strife, no more pain, softening the cares, soothing the sorrows, cheering the

yarying chromataire of life I saw him a noble specimen of his race.

Sir, I forbear—I have gone too far. You will pardon the cuthus as no friendship. I but feebly express what I forcibly feel. Knowing the goodness of his heart, and the nobleness of his nature—loving the man and revering

NEWS FROM MEXICO AND YUCATAN. The New Orleans papers of the 11th instant bring us ull details of Mexican news received in that city by the steamer Tennessee, of which a very brief telegraphic de-spatch appeared in this paper of the 12th instant. The

es from the city of Mexico are to the 4th instant On the first day of December Comonfort took the oath of office before Congress as constitutional President for four years, the ceremony being performed with all due solemnity. The President delivered a short address, of which the subjoined is a translation :

which the subjoined is a translation:

"Gentlemen Deputies: Elevated by the free vote of the people to the highest dignity that a republic can establish. I have invoked the Supreme Ruler of the Universe as a judge of the intentions with which I accept the confidence the people have been pleased to bestow upon me. The gratitude which I owe to it for this signal bonor must endure as long as my life continues. Indeed, for a long time I have hestiated whether to accept it, after having experienced all sorts of calamities during that tempestuous epoch which marked the last provisional administration, and I have only been determined to do so by the consideration that in the present truly critical situation of public affairs it did not become me to refuse to second with my efforts the general wish of the country. I have even believed that I should make new sacrifices, and use all possible remedies for its salvation.

It sken as a model; and with such a model, how lew, "The loyalty with which I have minded the promises how very few, will equal—how many, how very many, of the revolution of Ayutla causes his to believe that my will fall below it.

The great American statesmen, who, for a generation, have, like faithful sentinels, been guarding the lines of the republic, and protecting it from dangers without and within, are fast passing away. While each successive year adds to the moral and material wealth, and to the power clous boon will receive the blessings of posterity. Heaven rant that this glory may belong to you.
"I have done!"

established. Nothing more is said of Santa Anna. Almost all the news from various parts of the country is place between the government treeps and a body of pro-nunciados, numbering 200 infantry and 700 cavalry, at a place called Amozoc. The latter were defeated with a loss of 85 killed, 40 wounded, and 225 prisoners. They seem to have been a band of wandering free-booters

Sisal, which was captured by the revolutionary party, had been recaptured by the government forces, esleging force of the government consisted of six or eight hundred men. The revolutionists charge them with the commission of many depredations and acts of

The proclamation of an Indian chief of a tribe called the Hidalgos, who seems to be an ally of the "cause of Campeachy," or revolutionary party, calling his tribe to arms, is patriotic in the extreme. It runs as fol-

lows:

"My friends, who are those cowards that fly from your presence? Who are those vile, prestitute, and soulless beings that insult your proverbial bravery? Who are those servile assassins that rase, violate, fire, and pillage all that comes within their murderous grasp? Ah! shameful it is to tell it! They are foreigners—barbarians! Are they soldiers? No; they are malevolent beings sent to support a despotic government of terror, by means the most unmatural of our country, that permits and authorizes criminality—they are the instruments of that government. My friends!—loyal Hidalgos!—to arms; march all united, so that Heaven may protect our cause—our holy cause—blessed by the Maker of all things. To arms, champion Hidalgos!—Our threatened country implores your help; its freedom your exertions. To arms, my followers! the blood of our starving brothers, which has profusely run in one hundred battles, calls for vengeance—for vengeance against, the barbarous invader!

1st auditor TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.